

SPECIAL
AFTERNOON
EDITION

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.96

February 5 1916. Temperature 61°. Humidity 81%

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)
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February 5 1916. Temperature 60°. Humidity 87%

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

日四月 正大月式英語版 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
556 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FEARS OF COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN SAID TO HAVE REFUSED U. S. DEMANDS

The Appam: Question of Length of Stay.

GERMAN NAVAL COMMAND: HAS ADMIRAL PÖHL BEEN REMOVED?

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

COMPLICATIONS FEARED.

February 5, 2:45 p.m.
Reuter's New York correspondent states that Wall Street is apprehensive of complications with Germany.
Values fall sharply on the publication of a statement that Berlin had refused to satisfy the American demands concerning the Lusitania completely.

JAPANESE LOAN TO RUSSIA.

February 5, 1:10 p.m.
The Times understands that a Japanese Loan of five millions sterling to Russia is being negotiated.

RUSSIA CONSERVING MEAT SUPPLIES.

February 5, 1:10 p.m.
The Russian Government has ordered two meat fast days per week. A reduction in the soldiers' ration is also proposed.

THE APPAM.

NICE POINT RAISED.

February 5, 1:10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the sole question concerning the Appam is how long she is permitted to stay. The Treaty simply provides that Germany's prizes are entitled to come and go freely to and from American waters.

The Germans contend that the Appam can remain indefinitely pending action by the German Prize Court.

ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE.

February 5, 1:45 p.m.
Admiral Troubridge has arrived in London from Serbia.

THE GERMAN FLEET.

COMMAND AGAIN CHANGED?

February 5, 2:30 p.m.
It is officially announced in the German newspapers that the Red Eagle has been conferred on Admiral Pöhl, who was appointed a year ago to the command of the High Sea Fleet in succession to Admiral Ingenohl. This presumably indicates that Admiral Pöhl has also been removed.

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

AN EX-PREMIER'S ADVICE.

February 5, 2:30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington says that Sir J. G. Ward, former Prime Minister of New Zealand, advocates reprisals against Zeppelin raids.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ROUMANIAN AFFAIRS.

BIG MILITARY CREDIT.

February 5, 2:30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Bucharest telegram says the Roumanian Minister of Finance has introduced a Bill authorizing a supplementary military credit of eight millions sterling.

EXPLOSION IN GERMANY.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

February 5, 2:30 p.m.
According to German newspapers, an explosion in a small arms factory at Halensee, near Berlin, has killed a workman and injured four others. The damage was very great.

THE CANADIAN FIRE.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

February 5, 1:45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that several arrests have been made in connection with the great fire.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENTS.

February 4, 4:30 p.m.
A Paris communiqué states there is nothing to report except reciprocal bombardments in the Vosges.

MORE ACTIVITY.

February 4, 11:45 p.m.
A communiqué states that our artillery was active to-day against enemy trenches between the rivers Acre and Somme. Our trenches about Elverdinghe were heavily shelled.

A QUIET DAY.

February 5, 2:50 a.m.
A Paris communiqué says to-day has been comparatively quiet. French heavy guns shelled an enemy infantry column and convoys entering Roëy. German work in Champagne, Argonne and Lorraine were bombarded.

THE ITALIAN LOAN.

A SPLENDID RESPONSE.

February 4, 4:50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says subscriptions to the National Loan up to December 31 amounted to over 80½ millions sterling.

LATEST FIGURE.

February 5, 4:00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the subscriptions to the National Loan now amount to 105 millions sterling.

THE APPAM.

PASSENGERS AND CREW LEAVE SHIP.

February 4, 5:25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Newport says the passengers and crew of the Appam have gone to New York.

GERMAN CONTENTION UPHELD.

February 4, 8:30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Government has decided in favour of the German contention that the Franco-American Treaty governs the case of the Appam, but the interpretation of the terms of the Treaty remains to be decided.

A BRITISH DEMAND.

February 4, 10:25 p.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says Sir Cecil Spring Rice has formally demanded the return of the Appam to her owners.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ARTEMIS.

DISGRACEFUL GERMAN CONDUCT.

February 4, 5:25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says the torpedoing of the splendid tank steamer Artemis was a most disgraceful affair. Six German destroyers bullied the Dutch steamer all the night long, compelling the captain to steam in all directions and to obey their slightest command. Then the German commander brutally said that the Artemis had not obeyed orders and torpedoed her before the crew could take to the boats.

February 4, 10:25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says the Government has ordered an enquiry into the sinking of the Artemis.

TURKS EVACUATE ERZERUM.

February 4, 5:25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Novoye Vremya states that the Turks have evacuated Erzerum.

STRAITS OF CORFU CLOSED.

February 4, 5:25 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent says the Allies have closed the Straits of Corfu.

THE CANADIAN FIRE.

WIDESPREAD SYMPATHY.

February 4, 6:00 p.m.
Many messages of condolence have been sent to Canada, including expressions of sympathy from the King and Mr. Bonar Law.

AN INCENDIARY BOMB.

February 4, 7:35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says evidence makes it clear that a powerful incendiary bomb was exploded in the reading-room, which was speedily transformed into a flaming furnace. The fire defied the variety of extinguishers used and spread instantly to the whole structure.

LIBRARY SAVED.

February 4, 10:25 p.m.
The Library has been saved, but the books have been damaged by water.

ENTIRE STRUCTURE PRACTICALLY DESTROYED.

February 5, 4:00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says the firemen are still pouring water over the smoking ruins. The walls are standing, but the entire structure has been destroyed except the Library and a recently constructed portion of the west wing. The King, in his message to the Duke of Connaught, said: "I am grieved to hear of the deplorable destruction of the noble pile which I know so well. Please convey to the Ministers and people of Canada my sincere sympathy in their great loss." Mr. Bonar Law telegraphed: "Profound sympathy grave disaster."

PARLIAMENT MEETS IN MUSEUM.

February 5, 8:00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says Parliament met in the Victoria Memorial Museum. The Premier (Sir B. Bryden), during the course of a speech on the subject of the fire, stated that six people had been killed: two ladies, Mr. Law, a member of the House of Commons; the Assistant Clerk to the Commons; a policeman and a workman. The Premier and Sir Wilfrid Laurier both said it was prudent to await investigation before discussing the origin of the fire. The sitting was adjourned until Monday.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

February 4, 8:05 p.m.
A Grimsby message says two naval vessels have made a complete search but did not find the distressed Zeppelin (L19). It is presumed that it has sunk, both wind and sea having risen.

A MISSING RAIDER.

February 4, 8:25 p.m.
The crew of the trawler King Stephen say that the men in the Zeppelin offered money to be rescued, and when the trawler sailed off they shouted "Gott strafe England!"

TELEGRAMS.

THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received February 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that the Third Division has left Chungking for the South, while Northern troops have also left Fushan and Fuchow to attack the rebels at Sufu, in co-operation with the Szechuan troops.

The report that Mongolian rebels are besieging Tsin-ku is officially denied. On the contrary, it is stated that a thousand disbanded troops from Outer Mongolia, who located places in Northern Shensi, have been dispersed, and order has been restored in Mongolia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TROUBLE IN PORTUGAL.

FREQUENT BOMB OUTRAGES.

London, Received Feb. 5.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, reports have been received of serious trouble in Portugal. There are frequent bomb outrages and strikes in Lisbon and the surrounding towns. Many troops have been sent on board warships and other troops have gone to the disaffected districts.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMISSIONER.

London, Received Feb. 5.

The Rt. Hon. A. Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, has had a long audience with the King.

LIEUT.-COL. HANKEY, K.C.B.

London, Received Feb. 5.
Lieut.-Col. C. M. P. A. Hankey, Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, has been made a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Bath.

DAY BY DAY.

The Army Act.

By a Proclamation issued by H. E. the Governor, His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the provisions of the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Appointments.

The following appointments are gazetted:—Mr. E. V. Carpenter to act as Deputy Registrar and Accountant Supreme Court; Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne and Mr. E. V. Carpenter to be Deputy Registrars of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, In Pairs.

Sanitary Board Election.

The Gazette announces that an election of a member of the Sanitary Board is to take place at the City Hall between 4 and 6 p.m. on the 15th instant. Presumably this is to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. J. Macmillan, departure from the Colony.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

February 5, 12.45 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a German communiqué admits that the L19 has not returned. All the investigations of a reconnoitring cruiser have been fruitless. The communiqué then proceeds to quote Reuter's account of the loss of the Zeppelin.

FULL ACCOUNT OF RAID.

February 5, 2.05 a.m.
The War Office, in a further statement regarding the Zeppelin raid, reports that 26 men, 28 women, and seven children were killed and 45 men, 48 women, and seven children injured. Details are given of the damage done to industrial and commercial establishments in order to show the claim is without foundation that the economic life and military preparations of Great Britain can be affected by promiscuous bomb-dropping from airships wandering in the dark. One hundred and thirty-three men, of whom 17 were soldiers, 90 women and 43 children, have been killed during the 29 air raids of Great Britain since the outbreak of war. Serious damage was done in the last raid to three breweries, three railway sheds and to an engine shed, a tube factory, a lamp factory, and a blacksmith's shop. Minor damage, such as the shattering of glass and doors, occurred in a munition factory, two ironworks, a crane factory, a harness factory, a railway grain-shed and in a colliery pumping station. No docks, granaries, munition factories or industrial establishments of any sort were damaged except those mentioned. Some fifteen workmen's houses were demolished and a large number of small shops and dwelling houses were injured, some seriously, many slightly. It is announced that such detailed statements as the above will not be issued in future, as it is undesirable to inform the enemy of the results of air attacks. This statement is given, in the present instance, because the largest number of airships that has been employed hitherto was utilised. When it is remembered that 1,983 persons perished in the Lusitania alone, the Zeppelin raids, as a means of murdering innocent civilians, must be comparatively disappointing to their promoters.

GERMAN RULE.

ANOTHER BELGIAN EXECUTION.

February 4, 6.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, the Telegraph announces that a Belgian was executed on the 4th ult., for war treason. Others, including women, have been sentenced to penal servitude for periods ranging from fifteen to two years.

IN THE CAMEROONS.

February 4, 9.30 p.m.
Colonel Dobell reports that 58 more armed deserters from the remnant of the German forces have surrendered to the French. More are expected. Strong French columns are moving towards the Spanish frontier.

MISSION TO KING ALBERT.

February 4, 10.10 p.m.
It is officially announced that Earl Curzon and Sir Douglas Haig have been deputed to proceed on a special mission to the King of the Belgians. Earl Curzon has left England for this purpose.

February 4, 10.24 p.m.
In connection with Earl Curzon's Mission it is noteworthy that King Albert's children have long been staying with the Curzons.

DUTCH INDIES AND AMERICA.

February 4, 10.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says that during a debate on Foreign Affairs in the First Chamber the establishment of wireless communication between the Dutch Indies and America was urged.

ITALIANS REPULSE AN ATTACK.

February 4, 11.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, a communiqué states that on Wednesday night the enemy, after damaging the Italian positions at Col di Lona, by showering hand grenades, made a violent attack, which was completely repulsed. The Italian scouts examined the ground in the morning, unmolested, and found that the enemy had suffered heavy losses.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

ADVANCE IN THE CAUCASUS.

February 5, 2.15 a.m.
A Petrograd communiqué states that the Russians continue in pursuit of the enemy in the Caucasus, notwithstanding the absence of roads, the rocky country, deep passes and snowstorms.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

February 5, 2.15 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Russians have been making further daring and successful raids. Russian bombers are engaged working parties at various points on their western front. At one place they dislodged the Austrians from a mine crater, where they discovered two galleries leading under the Russian trenches. Both were destroyed. The Austrians, south of Dubno, are using an apparatus projecting forty yards of flame in order to repulse attacks.

ENEMY WORKS CAPTURED.

February 4.
(Hawes Telegram).
A Petrograd message says:—In Galicia we captured the enemy works between Ternopol and Lvov, routing the Germans on the Strypa front. We brought to the ground an enemy aeroplane.

THE LUSITANIA AFFAIR.

February 5, 4.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says President Wilson has returned and immediately considered the Lusitania case. Count Bernstorff handed to Mr. Lansing Germany's latest communication on the subject.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., State:—

Parades for Sunday, 6th instant, 9.30 a.m. Mustery at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps Order No. 3 dated 31. 1. 15. Four members of the Signalling Section will attend for telephone duty.

Remainder, nil.
Parades for Monday, 7th inst. 7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 3. 12. 15—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. No. 2 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters.

Remainder, nil.

The remainder of the Scouts Co. will parade for Machine Gun instruction at Headquarters as follows:

February, 9th.—No. 1 Section. February, 10th.—No. 4 Section. February, 11th.—No. 3 Section.

Detail.
On duty to-night Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty to-morrow night No. 2 Sec. Arty. Batty.

On duty 7th instant Scouts Co.

On duty 8th instant Scouts Co. Orderly Officer Lieut. Murphy.

WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE.

A most enjoyable whist drive and dance, arranged by the Royal Naval Quadrille Club, were held at the Naval Canteen Theatre on Friday. About 180 persons attended for the drive, of which Mr. J. Powney was the M.C. The prize winners were:—Ladies—1, Mrs. Henderson; 2, Mrs. Cochran; 3, Mrs. Charlton; hidden number, Mrs. Buddeau. Gents—1, Mr. Packett; 2, Mr. Jackson; 3, Mr. Matthews; 4, Mr. Stevens; 5, Mr. Holmes; hidden number, Mr. Mace. The prizes were presented by Mr. Powney, R.N.

Following the drive, dancing was kept up till 2 a.m., music being provided by Mrs. Anderson at the piano. Messrs. Raffee and Packett were the M.C.s. Prize should be given to the Committee who was responsible for the arrangements. Mr. H. Buck, the President of the Deuce Committee, superintending the work.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

New Year's Message.

The following message was issued on January 1 by the Secretary of the Navy League, London:—

In accordance with its long established custom the Navy League desires to submit to its members in all parts of the world a statement of its considered view upon the naval situation at the opening of the New Year.

In the presence of the gigantic struggle now in progress and upon the course of which the British Navy exercises—will from day to day in greater degree continue to exercise—a dominant influence, no discussion of Naval Policy, as understood in pre-War times, is possible or desirable.

During the seventeen months of the War the achievements of the Fleet have far surpassed the anticipation entertained at the outbreak of the conflict by the most ardent believer in British sea power. In every variety of operation upon which the Navy has been engaged during the past year, there has been a brilliant demonstration of those fighting qualities accompanied by skill, daring and resourcefulness which have for centuries been the proud tradition of the British Fleet. It is but the sober truth to declare that during this time of supreme crisis in the destiny of nations the British Navy has discharged to a degree unequalled in the whole course of history its great trust as the guardian of the liberties of mankind. The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, and the Admiralty has secured the universal appreciation of the people of the Empire and his eminently correct interpretation of his duties as First Lord has given unbounded satisfaction to the Officers and Men of the Fleet. It is due to Mr. Balfour to assert that the direct result of his presence at the Admiralty has been to create between the personnel of the Fleet and the great Department over which he presides, an unqualified bond of mutual sympathy and confidence.

The Navy League must again emphasise the views to which it has so frequently given expression and upon which it has made the strongest representation to His Majesty's Government, that there ought not to be, and that there must not be, any interference with the full play of the Sea Power exercised by the Fleet by any other Department of the Government except the Admiralty; and it strongly appeals for the support of the public opinion of the Empire in demanding that no secret agreements and no International Tribunals of any kind whatsoever shall be permitted during the course of the War, or in the future, to limit or restrict the activities of the Fleet in executing the primary objects of its existence.

A brief summary of the achievements of the Navy in its relation to the process of the war will, it is hoped, provide seasonable food for thought.

1. Apart from a few futile raids no British territory in any part of the world has been violated by the enemy.

2. During seventeen months of the War the overseas trade of the United Kingdom reached in round figures one thousand seven hundred millions sterling, or one hundred million pounds per month.

3. Food and drink to the value of about four hundred million pounds have been imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1915 for the maintenance of the daily life of the people.

4. The sea-borne commerce of Germany, Austria, and Turkey amounting to nearly one thousand one hundred million sterling has been driven from the sea.

5. Seven million tons of German, Austrian, and Turkish shipping have been destroyed or driven to seek refuge in the harbours of neutral countries.

6. Vast armies with casualties at sea which only amount to one man per thousand have been transported from the ends of the earth to the various theatres of war.

7. The brilliant operations of the British submarine in the Baltic sea have crippled German strategy as directed against Russia and have virtually completed the blockade of Germany upon its Baltic seaboard.

The whole coast line of our great Ally France has been preserved from enemy aggression.

8. The German submarine menace which aimed at the complete destruction of British shipping has been strangled in British home waters, and is being reduced within the narrowest limits in the Mediterranean.

10. The War operations of the Allies in every sphere of conflict are being maintained by the combined support of the Allied Fleets.

The Navy League desires to acknowledge with the warmest

ROBERT YERBURGE, President.
P. J. HANNON, General Sec.

SANITARY BOARD.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held on Tuesday at 3.45 p.m. the following are the orders of the day:

Letter from Government relative to the erection of one water closet at the Hydralic Laboratory, Hongkong University. Inland Lot No. 187.

Further application for permission to erect one water closet at No. 1, May Road, Inland Lot No. 1905.

Application for permission to erect a trough closet at No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central, Marine Lot No. 7, section B.

Application for a fruit licence at No. 31, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of January, 1916.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 23rd January, 1916.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 2nd and 9th January, 1916.

Mortality return for Macau for the weeks ending 16th and 23rd January, 1916.

Rat return for the weeks ending 22nd and 29th January, 1916.

gratification the unqualified success which has attended every branch of Admiralty administration since the beginning of the War. Mr. Balfour's direction of the functions at the Board of Admiralty has secured the universal appreciation of the people of the Empire and his eminently correct interpretation of his duties as First Lord has given unbounded satisfaction to the Officers and Men of the Fleet. It is due to Mr. Balfour to assert that the direct result of his presence at the Admiralty has been to create between the personnel of the Fleet and the great Department over which he presides, an unqualified bond of mutual sympathy and confidence.

The Navy League must again emphasise the views to which it has so frequently given expression and upon which it has made the strongest representation to His Majesty's Government, that there ought not to be, and that there must not be, any interference with the full play of the Sea Power exercised by the Fleet by any other Department of the Government except the Admiralty; and it strongly appeals for the support of the public opinion of the Empire in demanding that no secret agreements and no International Tribunals of any kind whatsoever shall be permitted during the course of the War, or in the future, to limit or restrict the activities of the Fleet in executing the primary objects of its existence.

The League strongly maintains that it would be in conformity with the dignity of this country in view of the dominant place which the Navy occupies in the prosecution of the War that an Admiral should be appointed to the War Council of the Cabinet and should have his proper place in the consideration of all questions affecting the joint War Policy of the Allies.

The League has frequently submitted to the Government the gross injustices under which officers in His Majesty's Fleet suffer in their pay and allowances. The League holds that in return for the Services rendered no servant of the Crown is so wretchedly treated as the officers in His Majesty's ships of war. The treatment of midshipmen who have been sent to sea during the course of the war is nothing less than a scandal to the people of this great nation.

The League asks more for the support of the public in securing from the Government without further delay their consent to the distribution of the Prize Money which has been withheld from officers and men up to the present, and which has been so well earned under indescribable conditions of risk and sacrifice.

With the Fleet upon guard in all its strength and efficiency, the Navy League has no doubt of the future of our great cause, and urges upon all its members to enter upon the New Year with trust confidence and unclouded hope.

ROBERT YERBURGE, President.
P. J. HANNON, General Sec.

Lyons.—358 bales of raw silk. Marseilles.—300 baskets of gum copal, 24 cases of gum, 521 half-chests of tea, 300 bales of rolls of mats and matting, two cases of feathers, 20 cases of bracelets, 9 cases of silk goods, 64 bales of raw silk, 586 bales of cases, seven cases of calico, 11 cases of bamboo ware, 2 cases of curios.

London.—418 bales of waste silk, 220 bales of pierced cocoons, eight cases of cigars, 628 packages of tea, 967 rolls of mats and matting, two cases of feathers, 20 cases of bracelets, 9 cases of silk goods, 64 bales of raw silk, 586 bales of cases, seven cases of calico, 11 cases of bamboo ware, 2 cases of curios.

Monte Video.—100 packages of tea.

Porto.—25 bales of waste silk.

Barcelona.—15 cases of silk goods.

Lyon.—358 bales of raw silk.

Marseilles.—300 baskets of gum copal, 24 cases of gum, 521 half-chests of tea, 300 bales of rolls of mats and matting, two cases of feathers, 20 cases of bracelets, 9 cases of silk goods, 64 bales of raw silk, 586 bales of cases, seven cases of calico, 11 cases of bamboo ware, 2 cases of curios.

Alexandria.—Six cases of hand-axes and one case of clothing.

Port Said.—Two cases of silk goods.

Suez.—One case of silk goods and 30 cases of cases.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Appointed as Unofficial Member.

The New Member.

After taking M.A. and B.C.L. degrees at Oxford, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He then practised in London and on the Midland Circuit prior to first coming out to Hongkong in 1894, and has also frequently appeared since then before the Privy Council in England. He was made a K.C. in 1903, and subsequently had experience as a member of the Executive Council and Legislative Council, having acted as Attorney General in 1903, and again in 1904-05. He also worked on many local Public Committees and Commissions, and has received the thanks of the Government for services. He has frequently acted in the Hongkong Courts both for and against the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp acted as Attorney General under Sir Henry Blake and Sir Matthew Nathan, was on the Committee to prepare the code of Civil Procedure, and the Official Commission to enquire into the working of the Registry of the Supreme Court, and served on the Coronation and Reception Committees. He is Counsel for the Chinese College of Medicine, a member of the Governing body of the Middle Hospital and a member of the War Charities Committee.

Mr. Sharp has visited most of the British Possessions.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Kashmir's Cargo.

The cargo shipped from Hongkong by the P. and O. steamer Kashmir on January 29 was as follows:—

Manchester.—25 bales of waste silk.

Monte Video.—100 packages of tea.

London.—418 bales of waste silk, 220 bales of pierced cocoons, eight cases of cigars, 628 packages of tea, 967 rolls of mats and matting, two cases of feathers, 20 cases of bracelets, 9 cases of silk goods, 64 bales of raw silk, 586 bales of cases, seven cases of calico, 11 cases of bamboo ware, 2 cases of curios.

200 cases of preserved, 44 cases of preserves, 30 bales of tobacco leaf, seven cases of boots and shoes and five cases of milk.

Gibraltar.—Four cases of silk goods, two cases of chinaware and 149 cases of evaporated milk.

Barcelona.—15 cases of silk goods.